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Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Justin **Kisoka** (United Republic of Tanzania)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 4th, 5th, 11th, 12th, 14th and 16th to 22nd meetings, on 9 and 10 October, 5, 16 and 26 November and 7, 11, 14, 17, 18 and 24 December 2012. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/67/SR.4, 5, 11, 12, 14 and 16-22).

3. Section II of the present report contains a summary of the recommendations made by the Fifth Committee during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly on the revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General and on the programme budget implications of resolutions adopted by the Assembly, either on the recommendation of its Main Committees or in respect of items considered in plenary meeting.

4. Section III contains a summary of the questions, in particular those relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, considered by the Fifth Committee that led to the adoption of specific decisions to be recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.

5. Section IV contains the recommendations of the Fifth Committee.

II. Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

6. In its resolutions 66/248 A to C, the General Assembly approved budget appropriations for the biennium 2012-2013 in the amount of $5,152,299,600 and income estimates in the amount of $507,751,200.

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7. Recommendations of the Fifth Committee during the current session of the General Assembly on revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General, as well as on the programme budget implications of resolutions adopted by the Assembly under items considered by other Main Committees or in respect of items considered in plenary meeting, have resulted in a net increase in the approved level of appropriations in the amount of $243,256,900 and a net increase in the approved income estimates in the amount of $3,992,700.

8. The revised estimates of expenditure and income approved by the Fifth Committee and the financial implications of resolutions recommended by other Main Committees and subsequently by the General Assembly are indicated, by expenditure and income section, in the following table:

Section		*Amount approved in resolutions 66/248 A-C*	*Increase/ (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
		(United States dollars)		
A.	**Expenditure sections**			
1.	Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	105 133 800		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		1 792 500	
	(b) Administration of justice at the United Nations (A/67/265 and Corr.1, A/67/547)		1 645 400	
Total		**105 133 800**	**3 437 900**	**108 571 700**
2.	General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	616 654 500		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		14 667 700	
	(b) PBI: Committee against Torture (A/C.5/67/11, A/67/637)		1 143 900	
	(c) Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions (A/67/607, A/67/647)		2 130 900	
	(d) Revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (A/67/591, A/67/641)		1 793 800	
Total		**616 654 500**	**19 736 300**	**636 390 800**
3.	Political affairs	1 193 700 800		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		3 651 300	
	(b) Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council (A/67/346 and Add.1-7, A/67/606; A/67/604 and Add.1 and 2, A/67/648)		124 812 600	
Total		**1 193 700 800**	**128 463 900**	**1 322 164 700**

Section		*Amount approved in resolutions 66/248 A-C*	*Increase/ (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
		(United States dollars)		
4.	Disarmament	22 422 000		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		445 600	
	(b) PBI: The arms trade treaty (A/C.5/67/13, A/67/649)		134 200	
Total		**22 422 000**	**579 800**	**23 001 800**
5.	Peacekeeping operations	109 725 100		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		928 100	
Total		**109 725 100**	**928 100**	**110 653 200**
6.	Peaceful uses of outer space	8 001 400		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		(19 500)	
Total		**8 001 400**	**(19 500)**	**7 981 900**
7.	International Court of Justice	47 766 400		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		(198 700)	
Total		**47 766 400**	**(198 700)**	**47 567 700**
8.	Legal affairs	45 388 700		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		472 300	
Total		**45 388 700**	**472 300**	**45 861 000**
9.	Economic and social affairs	148 979 300		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		1 941 300	
	(b) Revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (A/67/591, A/67/641)		3 483 500	
Total		**148 979 300**	**5 424 800**	**154 404 100**
10.	Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	7 264 900		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		83 700	
Total		**7 264 900**	**83 700**	**7 348 600**

Section		*Amount approved in resolutions 66/248 A-C*	*Increase/ (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
		(United States dollars)		
11.	United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	12 587 700		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		158 900	
Total		**12 587 700**	**158 900**	**12 746 600**
12.	Trade and development	136 524 600		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		6 431 700	
Total		**136 524 600**	**6 431 700**	**142 956 300**
13.	International Trade Centre	41 337 700		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		(1 195 900)	
Total		**41 337 700**	**(1 195 900)**	**40 141 800**
14.	Environment	13 925 500		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		411 700	
Total		**13 925 500**	**411 700**	**14 337 200**
15.	Human settlements	20 631 500		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		714 100	
Total		**20 631 500**	**714 100**	**21 345 600**
16.	International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	40 902 200		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		(104 700)	
Total		**40 902 200**	**(104 700)**	**40 797 500**
17.	UN-Women	14 482 300		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		194 400	
Total		**14 482 300**	**194 400**	**14 676 700**
18.	Economic and social development in Africa	138 308 300		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		3 783 300	

Section		Amount approved in resolutions 66/248 A-C	Increase/ (decrease)	Revised appropriation
			(United States dollars)	
	(b) Revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (A/67/591, A/67/641)		1 405 700	
Total		**138 308 300**	**5 189 000**	**143 497 300**
19.	Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	98 654 500		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		3 896 400	
	(b) Revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (A/67/591, A/67/641)		636 800	
Total		**98 654 500**	**4 533 200**	**103 187 700**
20.	Economic development in Europe	65 247 200		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		3 359 100	
Total		**65 247 200**	**3 359 100**	**68 606 300**
21.	Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	110 256 000		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		4 124 500	
	(b) Revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (A/67/591, A/67/641)		819 600	
	(c) Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session and substantive sessions of 2012 (A/67/503/Add.1, A/67/577/Add.1)		26 200	
Total		**110 256 000**	**4 970 300**	**115 226 300**
22.	Economic and social development in Western Asia	62 646 700		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		3 457 000	
	(b) Revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (A/67/591, A/67/641)		345 400	
Total		**62 646 700**	**3 802 400**	**66 449 100**

Section		*Amount approved in resolutions 66/248 A-C*	*Increase/ (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
			(United States dollars)	
23.	Regular programme of technical cooperation	57 779 600		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		(103 600)	
Total		**57 779 600**	**(103 600)**	**57 676 000**
24.	Human rights	154 315 400		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		7 397 300	
	(b) PBI: Committee against torture (A/C.5/67/11, A/67/637)		294 600	
	(c) Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions (A/67/607, A/67/647)		5 317 200	
Total		**154 315 400**	**13 009 100**	**167 324 500**
25.	International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees	95 507 100		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		(3 129 200)	
Total		**95 507 100**	**(3 129 200)**	**92 377 900**
26.	Palestine refugees	47 377 700		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		1 552 800	
Total		**47 377 700**	**1 552 800**	**48 930 500**
27.	Humanitarian assistance	29 374 000		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		595 500	
Total		**29 374 000**	**595 500**	**29 969 500**
28.	Public information	179 092 100		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		3 068 300	
Total		**179 092 100**	**3 068 300**	**182 160 400**
29A.	Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management	14 867 800		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		220 200	
Total		**14 867 800**	**220 200**	**15 088 000**
29B.	Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts	36 259 900		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		510 700	
Total		**36 259 900**	**510 700**	**36 770 600**

Section		Amount approved in resolutions 66/248 A-C	Increase/ (decrease)	Revised appropriation
		(United States dollars)		
29C.	Office of Human Resources Management	73 982 100		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		629 300	
Total		**73 982 100**	**629 300**	**74 611 400**
29D.	Office of Central Support Services	180 178 300		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		935 500	
	(b) Administration of justice at the United Nations (A/67/265 and Corr.1, A/67/547)		42 900	
	(c) Revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (A/67/591, A/67/641)		98 500	
Total		**180 178 300**	**1 076 900**	**181 255 200**
29E.	Administration, Geneva	149 645 900		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		3 937 500	
	(b) PBI: Committee against torture (A/C.5/67/11, A/67/637)		6 100	
	(c) Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions (A/67/607, A/67/647)		13 700	
Total		**149 645 900**	**3 957 300**	**153 603 200**
29F.	Administration, Vienna	39 863 500		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		(589 500)	
Total		**39 863 500**	**(589 500)**	**39 274 000**
29G.	Administration, Nairobi	30 100 500		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		1 952 000	
Total		**30 100 500**	**1 952 000**	**32 052 500**
29H.	Office of Information and Communications Technology	75 312 000		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		488 200	
Total		**75 312 000**	**488 200**	**75 800 200**

Section		Amount approved in resolutions 66/248 A-C	Increase/ (decrease)	Revised appropriation
			(United States dollars)	
31.	Internal oversight	38 254 200		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		623 100	
Total		**38 254 200**	**623 100**	**38 877 300**
32.	Jointly financed administrative activities	10 762 400		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		135 100	
Total		**10 762 400**	**135 100**	**10 897 500**
33.	Special expenses	120 456 700		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		(15 400)	
Total		**120 456 700**	**(15 400)**	**120 441 300**
34.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	64 886 900		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		164 700	
Total		**64 886 900**	**164 700**	**65 051 600**
35.	Security and safety	213 412 400		
	First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		9 710 900	
Total		**213 412 400**	**9 710 900**	**223 123 300**
36.	Development Account	29 243 200		
Total		**29 243 200**	**–**	**29 243 200**
37.	Staff assessment	451 086 800		
	(a) First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592, A/67/639)		14 173 200	
	(b) Administration of justice at the United Nations (A/67/265 and Corr.1, A/67/547)		105 600	
	(c) PBI: Committee against torture (A/C.5/67/11, A/67/637)		20 300	
	(d) Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions (A/67/607, A/67/647)		70 200	
	(e) Revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (A/67/591, A/67/641)		183 000	

Section		Amount approved in resolutions 66/248 A-C	Increase/ (decrease)	Revised appropriation
			(United States dollars)	
	(f) Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational substantive sessions of 2012 (A/67/503/Add.1, A/67/577/Add.1)		4 100	
	(g) Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council (A/67/346 and Add.1-7, A/67/606; A/67/604 and Add.1 and 2, A/67/648)		7 471 300	
	Total	**451 086 800**	**22 027 700**	**473 114 500**
	Grand total, expenditure estimates	**5 152 299 600**	**243 256 900**	**5 395 556 500**
B.	**Income sections**			
1.	Income from staff assessment	455 366 000	22 056 700	477 422 700
	Total, income section 1	**455 366 000**	**22 056 700**	**477 422 700**
2.	General income	52 500 600	(15 720 100)	36 780 500
3.	Services to the public	(115 400)	(2 343 900)	(2 459 300)
	Total, income sections 2 and 3	**52 385 200**	**(18 064 000)**	**34 321 200**
	Grand total, income sections	**507 751 200**	**3 992 700**	**511 743 900**

Abbreviation: PBI, statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly on programme budget implications.

9. At its 22nd meeting, on 24 December 2012, the Committee considered the revised estimates of expenditure and income to be recommended for approval by the General Assembly for the biennium 2012-2013, as well as the financing of the appropriations for the year 2013. The Committee took the following action in that regard:

(a) It approved the revised budget appropriations for the biennium 2012-2013 (see para. 39, draft resolution IIA);

(b) It approved the revised income estimates for the biennium 2012-2013 (see para. 39, draft resolution IIB);

(c) It approved the draft resolution on the financing of the appropriations for the year 2013 (see para. 39, draft resolution IIC).

III. Consideration of questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

10. The Committee considered this question at its 19th meeting, on 14 December. It had before it the reports of the Secretary-General on the estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by

the General Assembly and/or the Security Council, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the request for a subvention to the Special Court for Sierra Leone (A/67/346 and Add.1-7 and A/67/606), and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/604 and Add.1 and 2 and A/67/648).

11. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Chair of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council" (A/C.5/67/L.18, sect. I), following consultations coordinated by the representative of Belgium.

12. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), orally proposed an amendment to the draft resolution by which two new operative paragraphs would be inserted in section I to read:

> "*Decides* to delete all references to the activities and outputs related to the responsibility to protect, as contained in the strategic framework and the related narratives of the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide (see A/67/346/Add.1),
>
> "*Requests* the Secretary-General to issue a corrigendum to his report (A/67/346/Add.1)".

13. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement in support of the proposed oral amendment.

14. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark, Canada and Cyprus requested a recorded vote on the oral amendment proposed by the representative of Cuba and also made an explanation of vote before the vote (see A/C.5/67/SR.22).

15. At the same meeting, the Committee rejected the proposed amendment to section I of draft resolution A/C.5/67/L.18 by a recorded vote of 73 to 14, with 56 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia.

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania.

16. At the same meeting, the representative of Nicaragua, on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

17. Also at the 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I, sect. I).

18. The table below reflects amounts approved by the General Assembly for 2013 in respect of special political missions.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Cluster/mission		*Net additional appropriation 2013*
I.	**Thematic cluster I: special and personal envoys, special advisers and personal representatives of the Secretary-General**	
1	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar	1 346.5
2	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus	3 209.8
3	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide	2 157.6
4	Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara	614.1
5	Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)	733.7
6	United Nation Representative to the Geneva International Discussions	2 339.8
7	Office of the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria	12 246.2
8	Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan	1 687.3
9	Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen	3 607.6
	Subtotal I	**27 942.6**
II.	**Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels**	
10	Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	2 484.3
11	Panel of Experts on Liberia	583.4
12	Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire	1 291.2
13	Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 348.6
14	Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 324.8
15	Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 757.1
16	Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran	3 058.6

Cluster/mission	*Net additional appropriation 2013*
17 Panel of Experts on Libya	352.9
18 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	4 523.6
19 Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)	2 815.6
20 Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate	8 764.8
Subtotal II	**29 304.9**
III. Thematic cluster III: political offices, peacebuilding support offices and integrated offices	
21 Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa	9 453.8
22 United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic	20 231.5
23 United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau	19 844.5
24 United Nations Political Office for Somalia	18 658.5
25 United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone	12 430.1
26 United Nations support to the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission	5 708.3
27 United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	2 960.2
28 United Nations Office in Burundi	15 561.8
29 Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon	9 105.1
30 United Nations Office for Central Africa	7 833.6
31 United Nations Support Mission in Libya	50 637.2
Subtotal III	**172 424.6**
32 United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	196 231.4
33 United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	141 688.7
Subtotal	**337 920.1**
Total (net of staff assessment)	**567 592.2**
Less: charge against the undistributed balance in the provision for special political missions (operative para. 33 of sect. I of A/C.5/67/L.18)	**(442 779.6)**
Net additional appropriation (operative para. 34 of sect. I of A/C.5/67/L.18)	**124 812.6**
Staff assessment	**7 471.3**
Additional appropriation (including staff assessment)	**132 283.9**

Progress in the construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa and construction of additional office facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi

19. The Committee considered this question at its 5th meeting, on 10 October. It had before it the reports of the Secretary-General on progress in the construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa (A/67/216) and on construction of additional office facilities at the United Nations

Office at Nairobi (A/67/217) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/484).

20. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Chair of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "Progress in the construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa and construction of additional office facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi" (A/C.5/67/L.18, sect. II), following informal consultations coordinated by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the same meeting the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I, sect. II).

Umoja enterprise resource planning project

21. The Committee considered this question at its 14th meeting, on 16 November. It had before it the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the enterprise resource planning project (A/67/360), the first annual progress report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of the United Nations enterprise resource planning system (A/67/164) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/565).

22. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Chair of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "Umoja enterprise resource planning project" (A/C.5/67/L.18, sect. III), following informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Austria. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I, sect. III).

International Public Sector Accounting Standards

23. The Committee considered this question at its 14th meeting, on 16 November. It had before it the fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards by the United Nations (A/67/344), the proposed revisions to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations for the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (A/67/345) and the second progress report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (A/67/168), as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/564).

24. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Chair of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Public Sector Accounting Standards" (A/C.5/67/L.18, sect. IV), following informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Austria. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I, sect. IV).

Capital master plan

25. The Committee considered this question at its 11th and 12th meetings, on 5 November. It had before it the tenth annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the capital master plan (A/67/350), the report of the Secretary-General on the proposals for financing associated costs for 2013 from within the approved budget for the capital master plan (A/67/350/Add.1) and the related reports of the Board of Auditors (A/67/5 (Vol. V)), the Office of Internal

Oversight Services (A/67/330) and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/548).

26. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Chair of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "Capital master plan" (A/C.5/67/L.18, sect. V), following informal consultations coordinated by the representative of the Netherlands. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I, sect. V).

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational and substantive sessions of 2012

27. The Committee considered this question at its 16th and 20th meetings, on 26 November and 17 December. It had before it the reports of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational and substantive sessions of 2012 (A/67/503 and Add.1) and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/577 and Add.1).

28. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Chair of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational and substantive sessions of 2012" (A/C.5/67/L.18, sect. VI). At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I, sect. VI).

Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions

29. The Committee considered this question at its 21st meeting, on 18 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions (A/67/607) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/647).

30. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Chair of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions" (A/C.5/67/L.18, sect. VII). At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I, sect. VII).

Revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want"

31. The Committee considered this question at its 21st meeting, on 18 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (A/67/591) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/641).

32. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Chair of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "Revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable

Development, entitled 'The future we want'" (A/C.5/67/L.18, sect. VIII). At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I, sect. VIII).

Financial implications of the administration of justice at the United Nations

33. The Committee considered this question at its 12th meeting, on 5 November.

34. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Chair of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "Financial implications relating to the administration of justice at the United Nations" (A/C.5/67/L.18, sect. IX), following informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Canada. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I, sect. IX).

First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

35. The Committee considered this question at its 20th meeting, on 17 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/67/592) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/639).

36. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Chair of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013" (A/C.5/67/L.18, sect. X). At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 39, draft resolution I, sect. X).

Contingency fund

37. The Committee considered this question at its 21st meeting, on 18 December. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the contingency fund: consolidated statement of programme budget implications and revised estimates (A/C.5/67/15) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/650).

38. At the 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Chair of the Committee introduced a draft resolution entitled "Contingency fund" (A/C.5/67/L.18, sect. XI). At the same meeting the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it note that a balance of $3,007,400 remained in the contingency fund (see para. 39, draft resolution I, sect. XI).

IV. Recommendations of the Fifth Committee

39. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

The General Assembly,

I
Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Recalling its resolution 58/284 of 8 April 2004, section VII of its resolution 59/276 of 23 December 2004, section II of its resolution 59/294 of 22 June 2005, section XII of its resolution 65/259 of 24 December 2010, section IX of its resolution 66/247, its resolution 66/248 A of 24 December 2011, section I of its resolution 66/263 of 21 June 2012 and its decision 66/563 of 21 June 2012,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council[1] and on the request for a subvention to the Special Court for Sierra Leone,[2] as well as the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[3]

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;[1,2]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[3] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of promoting cooperation among United Nations missions in order to increase their effectiveness and efficiency, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard, without prejudice to the unique mandate and the approved budget for each mission;

4. *Regrets* the recurrent late submission of the reports on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council, which hinders their proper examination by the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to present future budget proposals for the special political missions no later than the last week of October;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, before the sixty-eighth session, a plan to ensure that all the reports related to special political missions are provided to the Fifth Committee within the time frame set out in paragraph 4 above;

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[1] A/67/346 and Add.1-7.

[2] A/67/606.

[3] A/67/604 and Add.1 and 2 and A/67/648.

6. *Expresses concern* that the cuts proposed by the Secretary-General in the budgets of special political missions were presented without the analysis and explanation that would have more effectively facilitated their consideration by the General Assembly;

7. *Requests* that future proposals on the abolition of posts be accompanied by comprehensive information on their merits, including the reasons underpinning the proposal and in the context of the mandate of the mission;

8. *Reaffirms* paragraph 1 of its resolution 66/246 of 24 December 2011;

9. *Recalls* paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[4] and requests the Secretary-General to include the information requested in the introduction to future proposed budgets;

10. *Also recalls* paragraph 25 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[4] and requests the Secretary-General to further improve the presentation and content of his budget proposals for special political missions by presenting comprehensive information related to cross-cutting issues in a format similar to that of the overview report on the financing of peacekeeping operations;

11. *Further recalls* paragraph 57 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[4] and stresses the importance of ensuring that special political missions avoid relying on extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of their core mandated activities;

12. *Emphasizes* that a broader assessment of the United Nations presence in Cyprus should be conducted in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions;

13. *Decides* to establish the position of Administrative Assistant at Headquarters for the Office of the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria;

14. *Recalls* paragraphs 62 and 70 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[4] and decides to establish the position of Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Yemen in New York;

15. *Decides* to maintain the 2013 budget of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire at the same level as in 2012;

16. *Takes note* of paragraph 83 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[4]

17. *Also takes note* of paragraphs 124, 126 and 129 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

18. *Emphasizes* that expected accomplishment (e) of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya[5] should read "Improved control over arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, and

[4] A/67/604.

[5] See A/67/346/Add.3, para. 340.

improved border security and/or State control over borders", in accordance with Security Council resolution 2040 (2012) of 12 March 2012;

19. *Decides* to establish the position of Administrative Assistant in the Department of Political Affairs in New York to support backstopping for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya;

20. *Takes note* of paragraph 177 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[4] and approves the reclassification of the position of Chief Electoral Officer from the D-2 to the D-1 level;

21. *Decides* not to incorporate the Child Protection Unit of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan into the Human Rights Unit;

22. *Also decides* not to abolish one P-4 and one P-3 positions in the Child Protection Unit of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and to accommodate these positions within the overall level of resources approved for the Mission;

23. *Recalls* paragraph 238 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[4] and in this regard decides not to approve the redeployment and reclassification of one P-2 level Associate Political Affairs Officer position from the Security Section to the Office of Political Affairs of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq;

24. *Also recalls* Security Council resolution 1315 (2000) of 14 August 2000;

25. *Further recalls* that the expenses of the Special Court shall be borne predominantly and primarily by voluntary contributions from the international community, and emphasizes the exceptional nature of the special subventions authorized by the General Assembly to supplement the voluntary financial resources of the Special Court;

26. *Stresses* that the expenses of the Residual Special Court shall be borne by voluntary contributions from the international community and that the parties and the Management Committee may explore alternative means of financing the Residual Special Court;

27. *Notes*, as an exceptional measure, the funding requirement for the Special Court for Sierra Leone of up to 14,000,000 United States dollars, covering the period from 8 December 2012 to 31 December 2013, to supplement the voluntary financial resources of the Court;

28. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed 14,000,000 dollars for the period from 8 December 2012 to 31 December 2013 for a subvention to the Special Court for Sierra Leone;

29. *Decides* that the amount referred to in paragraph 28 above is authorized on the understanding that:

(a) Any regular budget funds appropriated for the Special Court will be refunded to the United Nations at the time of the liquidation of the Court, should sufficient voluntary contributions be received;

(b) The United Nations Secretariat and the Management Committee, the Registrar and other senior officials of the Special Court will intensify their efforts to fund the activities of the Court through voluntary contributions;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to deliver an oral statement to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the subvention and on the status of voluntary contributions for the Special Court;

31. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

32. *Approves* budgets totalling 566,476,100 dollars for the thirty-three special political missions authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council, as listed in table 1 of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

33. *Also approves* charges totalling 442,779,600 dollars net, corresponding to the undistributed balance in the provision for special political missions for the biennium 2012-2013;

34. *Decides* to appropriate under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, an amount of 124,812,600 dollars under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013;

35. *Also decides* to appropriate an amount of 7,471,300 dollars under section 37, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013;

II
Progress in the construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa and construction of additional office facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi

Recalling its resolution 56/270 of 27 March 2002, section IV of its resolution 58/272 of 23 December 2003, sections IX and X of its resolution 62/238 of 22 December 2007, section I of its resolution 63/263 of 24 December 2008, its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, section III of its resolution 65/259 of 24 December 2010 and section VII of its resolution 66/247 of 24 December 2011,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on progress in the construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa[7] and on construction of additional office facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi,[8] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[9]

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;[7,8]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[9] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Welcomes* the value engineering exercises that were undertaken in the construction of office facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa, and

[6] A/67/346.
[7] A/67/216.
[8] A/67/217.
[9] A/67/484.

reiterates its request to the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 3 of section VII of its resolution 66/247;

4. *Also welcomes* the unencumbered balance arising from deliberate management decisions at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, and requests the Secretary-General to use lessons learned to implement such measures to the extent possible in other United Nations construction projects;

III
Umoja enterprise resource planning project

Recalling section II of its resolution 60/283 of 7 July 2006, section II of its resolution 63/262 of 24 December 2008, its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, section II.A of its resolution 65/259 of 24 December 2010, its resolution 66/246 of 24 December 2011 and section III of its resolution 66/263 of 21 June 2012,

Having considered the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the enterprise resource planning project,[10] the first annual progress report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of the United Nations enterprise resource planning system,[11] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[12]

1. *Takes note* of the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the enterprise resource planning project[10] and the first annual progress report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of the enterprise resource planning system;[11]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[12]

3. *Accepts* the first annual progress report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of the enterprise resource planning system for the biennium ended 31 December 2011;

4. *Approves* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report;

5. *Emphasizes* that the Umoja enterprise resource planning project should be viewed primarily as a business project driven by business process demands;

6. *Stresses* the centrality of the leadership and oversight of the Secretary-General and of senior management, as well as of the commitment of all departments to completing the Umoja project, in order to avoid a recurrence of the mistakes and delays in its implementation to date and thereby their negative implications for the Organization;

7. *Reiterates* that successful implementation of the Umoja enterprise resource planning project requires the full support and commitment of senior management, as well as and close and continuous engagement with key stakeholders, and calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure this through his performance management and accountability mechanism;

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[10] A/67/360.
[11] A/67/164.
[12] A/67/565.

8. *Welcomes* the steps taken to address the Umoja governance crisis, in particular the measures taken thus far to allocate responsibility and accountability for the project and to clarify the roles of the project owner, the Project Director and the process owners, as well as the designation of the Under-Secretary-General for Management as the main owner of the project and Chair of the steering committee for the project;

9. *Also welcomes* the comprehensive audit of the implementation of the Umoja project undertaken by the Board of Auditors in response to the request contained in paragraph 93 of General Assembly resolution 66/246 and in this regard fully endorses the Board's main findings and recommendations, in particular, its deep concern about the failings in the governance and management of the project since its inception and the length of time that a project of such scale, complexity, scope and budget has been managed without a detailed implementation plan or adequate project management controls, and requests the Secretary-General, building on the lessons learned in this regard, to design and implement a zero tolerance policy in this and other major projects of the Organization, for lack of managerial accountability and responsibility and to report thereon in his fifth annual progress report;

10. *Recalls* paragraph 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and reiterates that close cooperation and coordination at all levels of the Secretariat will be required in order to meet organizational goals and ensure a successful outcome, as will the commitment of senior managers to implement at the operational level any central decisions emanating from the project, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to closely monitor the adequacy and effectiveness of the project's governance, decision-making and risk management structures, as well as of the level of cooperation and coordination throughout the Secretariat, to take corrective action promptly, as required, and to include information thereon in his fifth annual progress report;

11. *Stresses* the critical role of the Office of Information and Communications Technology, and in this regard requests the Office to provide full cooperation and support to the Umoja team;

12. *Expresses its ongoing concern* about delays in project implementation and the projected additional funding requirements to carry the project through to the full implementation of Umoja Extension 2;

13. *Underlines* that the overall qualitative and quantitative benefits related to the Umoja project, which were identified in the first and second progress reports,[13] remain valid, regrets the delay in the realization of these benefits, and repeats its request to the Secretary-General to maximize benefits and to provide enhanced clarity and precision as to their scope and budgetary significance in future annual reports;

14. *Recalls* paragraph 63 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[12] and paragraph 19 of the report of the Board of Auditors,[11] and requests the Secretary-General to reassess the benefits

[13] A/64/380 and A/65/389.

model and elaborate clear benefit realization plans at the start of the implementation process and to report thereon in his next progress report;

15. *Stresses with concern* that delays in the implementation of the Umoja enterprise resource planning project postpone the realization of benefits, as mentioned in paragraph 64 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

16. *Recalls* section II, paragraph 3, of its resolution 63/262, and requests the Secretary-General to respond to the request in paragraph 83 of its resolution 66/246, and to report thereon in the next progress report;

17. *Also recalls* paragraph 40 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, notes that no action was taken earlier to establish a detailed project plan linking the budget to milestones and deliverables, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his next progress report a detailed analysis of the project costs against clear budget lines and deliverables and a detailed project plan, including milestones, deliverables, costs and baseline information that can be used to assess progress as the project evolves;

18. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to make every effort to avoid budget increases through sound project management practices and to ensure that the Umoja project is completed within the budget as approved in its resolution 64/243;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate measures, while maintaining effective oversight and consistent with sound management practices, to reduce projected delays in the full implementation of the Umoja project and bring costs down and to include detailed information on actions taken in his fifth annual progress report;

20. *Recalls* paragraph 57 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to develop in-house expertise on the enterprise resource planning system and ensure the transfer of knowledge from consultants to programme and project staff;

21. *Notes with concern* that significant indirect costs related to the implementation of the enterprise resource planning system were not fully identified in the progress reports, which may lead to additional risks and budgetary implications for the Member States;

22. *Recalls* paragraph 90 of its resolution 66/246, notes that no specific information has been shared with Member States concerning the related costs and activities of the Umoja project, and reiterates its requests to the Secretary-General to include such information in his next progress report and to make every effort to fully implement such activities within the approved budget level of each department;

23. *Takes note* of the revised requirement for the Umoja project for 2012 in the amount of 65,244,100 dollars, and approves the proposed requirements for 2013 in the amount of 69,645,000 dollars;

24. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to update Member States through regular informal briefings to the Fifth Committee at the first and second

parts of the resumed sessions of the General Assembly, as well as by submitting annual progress reports, on all aspects of the implementation of the Umoja project, including its current status, significant activities carried out since the previous report and risk analysis information outlining any risks identified, actions to be taken, status and trends, and to update the relevant information on the Umoja project website on a regular basis;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure full implementation, without further delay, of the proposed revised Umoja deployment strategy, and approves the complete implementation of the full scope of the project by December 2018 at the latest, taking into account the comments and recommendations in paragraph 53 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

26. *Approves* the revised plan of completing by December 2015 the design, build and deployment of Umoja Foundation and Umoja Extension 1, and recalls that the budgetary implications of this project will be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the 2014-2015 biennium;

27. *Recalls* paragraph 55 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, stresses the importance of the continuation of effective project management to ensure timely implementation of the Umoja project, and requests the Secretary-General to revert, in the context of the fifth progress report, with a proposal for integrating Umoja support and maintenance into the operational structure of the Secretariat;

IV
International Public Sector Accounting Standards

Recalling section IV of its resolution 60/283 of 7 July 2006, section V of its resolution 63/262 of 24 December 2008, its resolutions 64/243 of 24 December 2009 and 65/243 A of 24 December 2010, section II.B of its resolution 65/259 of 24 December 2010, section I of its resolution 66/232 B of 21 June 2012, resolution 66/246 of 24 December 2011 and sections II and V of its resolution 66/247 of 24 December 2011,

Having considered the fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards by the United Nations[14] and the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed revisions to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations for the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards,[15] the second progress report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards,[16] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[17]

1. *Takes note* of the fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards by the United Nations[14] and the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed revisions to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations for the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards,[15] as well as the second progress report of the

[14] A/67/344.
[15] A/67/345.
[16] A/67/168.
[17] A/67/564.

Board of Auditors on the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards;[16]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[17]

3. *Accepts* the second progress report of the Board of Auditors on the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards;[16]

4. *Approves* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report;

5. *Reaffirms* that the enterprise resource planning system will serve as the backbone for implementation by the United Nations of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, and urges increased collaboration between the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and Umoja teams;

6. *Expresses concern* that the delays in the implementation of the Umoja enterprise resource planning project pose a significant risk to the timely realization of the benefits of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards;

7. *Recalls* paragraph 16 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and notes with concern that slippage in the deployment of the enterprise resource planning system brought additional risks to the successful implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards, as it gave rise to the need to adapt currently used software systems to the needs of the Standards;

8. *Concurs* with the views expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 4 of its report, and urges the Secretary-General to concurrently pursue all the objectives of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards project, in particular the production of financial statements that are compliant with the Standards and the realization of all the expected benefits;

9. *Notes* that property management, in particular verification of assets, has remained an issue of concern for Member States, in this regard underlines that any mistakes or shortcomings in the accounting of property, plant and equipment represent serious risks to successful implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards in the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to address these risks and to keep Member States informed of the measures taken;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure correct opening balances in the preparation of financial statements that are compliant with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards;

11. *Notes* the progress made since the issuance of the fourth progress report, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the status of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards implementation projects in the Secretariat and across the United Nations system;

12. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to exercise strict oversight over the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards project to ensure prudent stewardship of project resources and to establish clear

lines of reporting and effective mechanisms for the rapid resolution of issues on a day-to-day basis;

13. *Also reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the General Assembly is kept informed, on an annual basis, of the progress in implementing the International Public Sector Accounting Standards by 2014, including milestones and deliverables, outstanding activities, utilization of resources and the effectiveness of the activities undertaken by the local International Public Sector Accounting Standards implementation teams, as well as to ensure full realization of the benefits associated with the implementation of the Standards;

14. *Recalls* paragraph 20 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the implications of the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards for the work of the Advisory Committee, the Fifth Committee and the General Assembly, as well as the comments and observations of the Board of Auditors on this issue, and requests the Secretary-General to provide an analysis of the estimated impact on the workload of these bodies resulting from the adoption of the Standards and to report findings and make recommendations on this issue no later than at the main part of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly;

15. *Adopts* the revised Financial Regulations of the United Nations, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, with the exception of regulation 4.19;

16. *Takes note* of the revised Financial Rules of the United Nations, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General;

17. *Decides* that the revised Regulations shall take effect as from 1 July 2013;

18. *Also decides* that as a transitional provision, the proposed regulations relating to the preparation and reporting of financial statements shall not be implemented for the regular budget, trust funds and reserves and special accounts, other than peacekeeping accounts, until 1 January 2014;

V
Capital master plan

Recalling its resolutions 54/249 of 23 December 1999, 55/238 of 23 December 2000, 56/234 and 56/236 of 24 December 2001 and 56/286 of 27 June 2002, section II of its resolution 57/292 of 20 December 2002, its resolution 59/295 of 22 June 2005, section II of its resolution 60/248 of 23 December 2005, its resolutions 60/256 of 8 May 2006, 60/282 of 30 June 2006, 61/251 of 22 December 2006, 62/87 of 10 December 2007, 63/270 of 7 April 2009, 64/228 of 22 December 2009 and 65/269 of 4 April 2011 and section III of its resolution 66/258 of 9 April 2012 and its decisions 58/566 of 8 April 2004, 65/543 of 24 December 2010 and 66/555 of 24 December 2011,

Having considered the tenth annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the capital master plan,[18] the report of the Secretary-General on proposals for financing the associated costs required for 2013 from within the approved budget for the capital master plan,[19] the report of the Board of

[18] A/67/350.

[19] A/67/350/Add.1.

Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2011,[20] the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2011,[21] the relevant section of the report of the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012,[22] the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[23] and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the in-depth technical construction audit of the capital master plan,[24]

1. *Takes note* of the tenth annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the capital master plan,[18] the report of the Secretary-General on proposals for financing the associated costs required for 2013 from within the approved budget for the capital master plan,[19] the report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2011,[20] the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2011,[21] the relevant section of the report of the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012[22] and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the in-depth technical construction audit of the capital master plan;[24]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[23] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Accepts* the report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2011;[20]

4. *Approves* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report;

5. *Reaffirms* paragraph 37 of its resolution 62/87 and paragraph 2 of its resolution 64/228, and requests the Secretary-General to complete the capital master plan as approved by the General Assembly in various resolutions;

6. *Reiterates* that accountability is a central pillar of effective and efficient management that requires attention and strong commitment at the highest level of the Secretariat, as defined in paragraph 8 of its resolution 64/259 of 29 March 2010;

7. *Notes with concern* the findings of the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the governance, risk management and control processes for the capital master plan, and urges the Secretary-General to make every effort to implement their recommendations as a matter of priority and to report thereon during the main part of the sixty-eighth session;

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[20] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 5*, Vol. V (A/67/5 (Vol. V)).

[21] A/67/319, sect. III.

[22] A/67/297 (Part I), sect. VI.A.

[23] A/67/548.

[24] A/67/330.

A

Tenth annual progress report

Financial management

8. *Notes with deep concern* the drastic increase in the cost overrun of the project, which represents 21.3 per cent of the total consolidated budget, reiterates its request that the Secretary-General make every effort to avoid budgetary increases through sound project management practices, including but not limited to those identified by the Board of Auditors, and to ensure that the capital master plan project is completed within the budget as approved in its resolution 61/251, and urges him to make robust efforts to contain the project's associated costs and the overall cost overruns as a matter of urgency;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General to make every effort to complete the implementation of the capital master plan within the approved schedule, and underlines that further delays in implementation could result in additional costs and risks for the capital master plan;

10. *Underlines* that, as a matter of principle, any cost overruns in large-scale capital projects of the Organization should be met through efficiency measures, while maintaining the quality and scope of the projects;

11. *Recalls* paragraph 47 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and stresses the need for timely and comprehensive reporting to the General Assembly when significant factors lead to changes in the assumptions and cost levels of the capital master plan;

12. *Also recalls* paragraphs 50 and 51 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, notes the finding of the Board of Auditors that there is no certainty in the final cost projections of the project, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to vigorously revisit the final cost projections and report thereon to the General Assembly in the context of the eleventh annual progress report;

13. *Requests* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to request the Board of Auditors to scrutinize the final cost projections requested in paragraph 12 above and to submit a report to the General Assembly to be considered alongside the eleventh annual progress report;

14. *Recalls* paragraph 17 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, notes paragraph 14 of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,[24] and in that respect regrets deficiencies in governance, risk management and control processes identified by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary actions to identify all potential areas of cost recovery, as referred to by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, and to recover such costs where it is cost-effective to do so, and also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that measures are put in place to avoid recurrence of similar problems throughout the remaining phase of the project and to report to the General Assembly on progress thereon in the context of the eleventh annual progress report;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to guarantee a smooth financial closure of the project;

16. *Recalls* paragraph 62 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, approves the application of interest income and the working capital reserve fund in the amount of 71 million dollars for the requirements of the project up to 31 December 2013, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to report to the General Assembly on the status of the remainder of the interest income and the working capital reserve;

Swing space and office space utilization

17. *Recalls* paragraphs 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and expresses concern that the Secretary-General did not provide accurate information regarding space utilization both on and off the campus in New York City, which could result in an overestimation of space needs and potential overexpenditure on off-campus office space;

18. *Notes* that the Secretariat intends to keep two swing space leases after the completion of the project, which will result in an additional burden on the regular budget;

19. *Recalls* paragraph 37 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to enhance efforts to manage the costs pertaining to swing spaces with a view to optimizing the rental contracts and to report on concrete measures taken in this regard in the context of the eleventh progress report;

20. *Also recalls* paragraph 45 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, notes that the Secretariat Building can accommodate flexible workspace arrangements and that the Secretary-General is conducting a study of flexible workspace arrangements in the Secretariat that is projected to be concluded in June 2013, and urges the Secretary-General to accelerate his review of flexible workspace arrangements in the Secretariat and to present his findings to the General Assembly at the main part of the sixty-eighth session;

Donations and artwork

21. *Stresses* the need to preserve the historical significance of the original locations for the display of the art, crafts and gifts donated over the years to the United Nations, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to make efforts to return such items to the original locations they occupied prior to the commencement of the capital master plan project;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, where a change of location of the art, crafts and gifts is required, to seek and take into account the views of the donating parties on all available options prior to such changes;

Accountability, governance and oversight

23. *Takes note* of paragraph 35 of the tenth annual progress report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of the recommendations and observations of the Advisory Board of the Capital Master Plan;

24. *Concurs* with the recommendation in paragraph 55 of the report of the Board of Auditors, and requests the Secretary-General to strengthen governance over the capital master plan through the remaining phase of the project;

25. *Reaffirms* its resolution 62/269 of 20 June 2008, and requests the Secretary-General to comply fully with the relevant provisions contained therein;

Other matters

26. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to update the General Assembly through regular informal briefings, in addition to submitting annual progress reports, on all aspects of the implementation of the capital master plan project, including the current status, financial situation, significant activities carried out since the previous report and risk analysis information outlining any risks identified, actions to be taken to mitigate risks, status and trends, and to update the relevant information on its website on a regular basis;

27. *Recalls* paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to provide briefings to the Fifth Committee at each resumed session, as well as quarterly briefings to the Advisory Committee, in addition to the submission of annual progress reports to the General Assembly on the implementation of the capital master plan;

28. *Also recalls* paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to report on the impact of the accelerated implementation strategy on the project's final costs in his eleventh progress report;

29. *Takes note* of paragraph 30 and recommendation 3 of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,[24] and requests the Secretary-General to present, as soon as possible, but no later than the main part of the sixty-eighth session, updated information and options, as well as financial implications, on the renovation of the South Annex Building and the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Building;

30. *Recalls* paragraph 33 of its resolution 63/270, notes with concern the existing difficulties with regard to the availability of parking at the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the total number of parking spaces available to Member States will not diminish upon the completion of the capital master plan;

31. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the safety, security, health and well-being of staff, delegations, visitors and tourists at the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that concrete safeguards for the achievement of those objectives are in place and are part of the standard operating procedures throughout the implementation of the capital master plan;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to make provisions for appropriate health and wellness facilities and improved physical accessibility for persons with disabilities;

Eleventh annual progress report

33. *Takes note* of the progress made since the issuance of the ninth annual progress report;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report on the status of the project, the schedule, the projected completion cost, the status of contributions and the working capital reserve in his eleventh annual progress report, as well as to include therein the information requested in the present resolution;

35. *Recalls* paragraphs 28, 34 and 35 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to present a clear plan on lessons learned from the capital master plan and similar projects;

Financing of the capital master plan project

36. *Approves* the one-time cost reduction and financing proposals reflected in section XII of the tenth annual progress report of the Secretary-General, excluding those proposals related to the North Lawn Building, the South Annex Building and the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Building and the deferral of the refurbishment of fixed furniture in conference room 4 of the Conference Building, and decides to revert to the issue of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Building, the South Annex Building and the refurbishment of fixed furniture in conference room 4 of the Conference Building in the context of the report requested in paragraph 29 above;

37. *Approves* the extension of the approved commitment authority for 2012 into 2013;

38. *Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into additional commitments of up to 167,773,400 dollars for resources required for the capital master plan project, including its associated costs, through 2013;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report, in the context of the eleventh annual progress report, on the resource requirements for the project for 2014;

40. *Encourages* those Member States that have outstanding assessments to the capital master plan to pay those assessments;

B

Associated costs

41. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to make every effort to absorb the associated costs within the budget approved for the capital master plan;

42. *Notes* the associated costs projection for the year 2013 in the amount of 15,562,600 dollars, broken down as follows:

(a) Office of Central Support Services (2,389,800 dollars);

(b) Office of the Capital Master Plan (9,959,400 dollars);

(c) Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance activities at Headquarters (230,000 dollars);

(d) Department of Safety and Security (2,983,400 dollars);

43. *Approves* a net amount of up to 3,666,100 dollars for associated costs in 2013, after taking into account the estimated unutilized balance of 11,896,500 dollars for the period from 2008 to 2012;

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the final expenditures for associated costs for the period from 2008 to 2013 only when the final expenditure is properly ascertained;

VI
Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational and substantive sessions of 2012

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational and substantive sessions of 2012[25] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[26]

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;[25]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[26] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Approves* the reclassification of one P-4 post to the P-5 level to carry out the duties of Political Affairs Officer in the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago, under executive direction and management;

4. *Decides* not to abolish one P-2 post under subprogramme 3, Macroeconomic policies and growth, and that the associated resources for the P-2 post shall be accommodated within the overall provision for section 21, Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013;

VII
Revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions[27] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[28]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[27]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[28] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Takes note* of paragraph 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

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[25] A/67/503 and Add.1.
[26] A/67/577 and Add.1.
[27] A/67/607.
[28] A/67/647.

4. *Approves* an additional appropriation in the amount of 7,461,800 dollars (net), including 2,130,900 dollars under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, 5,317,200 dollars under section 24, Human rights, and 13,700 dollars under section 29E, Administration, Geneva, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, to be charged to the contingency fund;

5. *Also approves* the establishment, as from 1 January 2013, of one new P-3 post under section 24, Human rights, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to absorb the additional requirements arising from the adoption of the present resolution;

VIII

Revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want"

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from the decisions contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[29] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[30]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[29]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[30] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Approves* an additional appropriation in the amount of 8,766,300 dollars under the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, including 1,793,800 dollars under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, 3,483,500 dollars under section 9, Economic and social affairs, 1,405,700 dollars under section 18, Economic and social development in Africa, 636,800 dollars under section 19, Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific, 819,600 dollars under section 21, Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean, 345,400 dollars under section 22, Economic and social development in Western Asia, 98,500 dollars under section 29D, Office of Central Support Services, and 183,000 dollars under section 37, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to absorb the additional requirements;

IX

Financial implications relating to the administration of justice at the United Nations

Recalling its resolution 67/241 of 24 December 2012, on the administration of justice at the United Nations,

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[29] A/67/591.

[30] A/67/641.

1. *Decides* to approve an additional amount of 1,793,900 dollars gross, 1,688,300 dollars net, before recosting, in the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, reflecting an increase of 1,645,400 dollars under section 1, Overall policymaking, direction and coordination, 42,900 dollars under section 29D, Office of Central Support Services, and 105,600 dollars under section 37, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment;

2. *Also decides* that the additional amount of 1,688,300 dollars net would represent a charge against the contingency fund for the biennium 2012-2013;

X
First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

Having considered the first performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013[31] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[32]

Recalling its resolutions 66/248 A and B of 24 December 2011 and its resolutions 66/258 of 9 April 2012 and 66/263 of 21 June 2012,

1. *Reaffirms* the budgetary process as approved in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and reaffirmed in subsequent resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the first performance report of the Secretary-General;[31]

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[32] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that, whenever new proposals lead to requests for additional resources, including when activities are taken forward with commitment authority, efforts are made to meet the new requirements within existing resources;

5. *Decides* to increase the initial appropriation by 91,251,400 dollars, which includes unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and actual expenditure for recosting for inflation and exchange rates for 2012, but excludes adjustments to standard costs relating to payroll, common staff costs and vacancy rates in 2012;

6. *Recalls* paragraph 27 of its resolution 66/246, in which it decided to defer consideration of post-related recosting for inflation and exchange rate projections, and decides to further defer the consideration of this matter, including inflation and exchange rate projections for 2013 and adjustments to standard costs relating to payroll, common staff costs and vacancy rates for 2012-2013, to the time of its consideration of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, in order to ensure that appropriation is in line with actual post-related expenditure;

[31] A/67/592.
[32] A/67/639.

7. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive and satisfactory solution to the problem of controlling the effects of inflation and currency fluctuation on the budget of the United Nations;

8. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, starting 1 January 2013, to utilize forward purchasing to protect the United Nations against exchange rate fluctuations, taking into account the findings presented in the second performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011[33] and keeping the transaction costs as low as possible;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that Member States have access to information on the cash situation of the Organization, updated on a monthly basis;

10. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that oral statements detailing resource requirements are presented to the General Assembly in a timely manner before the adoption of substantive resolutions in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and to provide information on the full scope of additional resources needed;

11. *Takes note* of the efforts of the Secretary-General to achieve efficiencies while ensuring full and effective mandate implementation, and encourages him to continue those efforts;

12. *Approves* a net increase of 91,251,400 dollars in the appropriation approved for the biennium 2012-2013 and a net decrease of 3,861,800 dollars in the estimates of income for the biennium, to be apportioned among expenditure and income sections as indicated in the first performance report of the Secretary-General;

XI
Contingency fund

Notes that a balance of 3,007,400 dollars remains in the contingency fund.

[33] A/66/578 and Corr.1.

Draft resolutions II A to C
Programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013

A
Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 2012-2013

The General Assembly,

Resolves that, for the biennium 2012-2013, the amount of 5,152,299,600 United States dollars appropriated by it in its resolution 66/248 A of 24 December 2011, shall be adjusted by 243,256,900 dollars, as follows:

Section		*Amount approved in resolution 66/248 A*	*Increase/ (decrease)*	*Revised appropriation*
		(United States dollars)		
	Part I. *Overall policymaking, direction and coordination*			
1.	Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	105 133 800	3 437 900	108 571 700
2.	General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	616 654 500	19 736 300	636 390 800
	Total, part I	**721 788 300**	**23 174 200**	**744 962 500**
	Part II. *Political affairs*			
3.	Political affairs	1 193 700 800	128 463 900	1 322 164 700
4.	Disarmament	22 422 000	579 800	23 001 800
5.	Peacekeeping operations	109 725 100	928 100	110 653 200
6.	Peaceful uses of outer space	8 001 400	(19 500)	7 981 900
	Total, part II	**1 333 849 300**	**129 952 300**	**1 463 801 600**
	Part III. *International justice and law*			
7.	International Court of Justice	47 766 400	(198 700)	47 567 700
8.	Legal affairs	45 388 700	472 300	45 861 000
	Total, part III	**93 155 100**	**273 600**	**93 428 700**
	Part IV. *International cooperation for development*			
9.	Economic and social affairs	148 979 300	5 424 800	154 404 100
10.	Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	7 264 900	83 700	7 348 600
11.	United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	12 587 700	158 900	12 746 600
12.	Trade and development	136 524 600	6 431 700	142 956 300
13.	International Trade Centre	41 337 700	(1 195 900)	40 141 800
14.	Environment	13 925 500	411 700	14 337 200
15.	Human settlements	20 631 500	714 100	21 345 600
16.	International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	40 902 200	(104 700)	40 797 500

Section		Amount approved in resolution 66/248 A	Increase/ (decrease)	Revised appropriation
		(United States dollars)		
17.	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	14 482 300	194 400	14 676 700
Total, part IV		**436 635 700**	**12 118 700**	**448 754 400**
	Part V. *Regional cooperation for development*			
18.	Economic and social development in Africa	138 308 300	5 189 000	143 497 300
19.	Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	98 654 500	4 533 200	103 187 700
20.	Economic development in Europe	65 247 200	3 359 100	68 606 300
21.	Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	110 256 000	4 970 300	115 226 300
22.	Economic and social development in Western Asia	62 646 700	3 802 400	66 449 100
23.	Regular programme of technical cooperation	57 779 600	(103 600)	57 676 000
Total, part V		**532 892 300**	**21 750 400**	**554 642 700**
	Part VI. *Human rights and humanitarian affairs*			
24.	Human rights	154 315 400	13 009 100	167 324 500
25.	International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees	95 507 100	(3 129 200)	92 377 900
26.	Palestine refugees	47 377 700	1 552 800	48 930 500
27.	Humanitarian assistance	29 374 000	595 500	29 969 500
Total, part VI		**326 574 200**	**12 028 200**	**338 602 400**
	Part VII. *Public information*			
28.	Public information	179 092 100	3 068 300	182 160 400
Total, part VII		**179 092 100**	**3 068 300**	**182 160 400**
	Part VIII. *Common support services*			
29A.	Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management	14 867 800	220 200	15 088 000
29B.	Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts	36 259 900	510 700	36 770 600
29C.	Office of Human Resources Management	73 982 100	629 300	74 611 400
29D.	Office of Central Support Services	180 178 300	1 076 900	181 255 200
29E.	Administration, Geneva	149 645 900	3 957 300	153 603 200
29F.	Administration, Vienna	39 863 500	(589 500)	39 274 000
29G.	Administration, Nairobi	30 100 500	1 952 000	32 052 500
29H.	Office of Information and Communications Technology	75 312 000	488 200	75 800 200
Total, part VIII		**600 210 000**	**8 245 100**	**608 455 100**
	Part IX. *Internal oversight*			
31.	Internal oversight	38 254 200	623 100	38 877 300
Total, part IX		**38 254 200**	**623 100**	**38 877 300**

Section		Amount approved in resolution 66/248 A	Increase/ (decrease)	Revised appropriation
		(United States dollars)		
	Part X. *Jointly financed administrative activities and special expenses*			
32.	Jointly financed administrative activities	10 762 400	135 100	10 897 500
33.	Special expenses	120 456 700	(15 400)	120 441 300
	Total, part X	**131 219 100**	**119 700**	**131 338 800**
	Part XI. *Capital expenditures*			
34.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance	64 886 900	164 700	65 051 600
	Total, part XI	**64 886 900**	**164 700**	**65 051 600**
	Part XII. *Safety and security*			
35.	Safety and security	213 412 400	9 710 900	223 123 300
	Total, part XII	**213 412 400**	**9 710 900**	**223 123 300**
	Part XIII. *Development Account*			
36.	Development Account	29 243 200	–	29 243 200
	Total, part XIII	**29 243 200**	**–**	**29 243 200**
	Part XIV. *Staff assessment*			
37.	Staff assessment	451 086 800	22 027 700	473 114 500
	Total, part XIV	**451 086 800**	**22 027 700**	**473 114 500**
	Grand total	**5 152 299 600**	**243 256 900**	**5 395 556 500**

B
Revised income estimates for the biennium 2012-2013

The General Assembly,

Resolves that, for the biennium 2012-2013, the estimates of income of 507,751,200 dollars approved by it in its resolution 66/248 B of 24 December 2011, shall be increased by 3,992,700 dollars, as follows:

Income section	Amount approved in resolution 66/248 B	Increase/ (decrease)	Revised estimates
	(United States dollars)		
1. Income from staff assessment	455 366 000	22 056 700	477 422 700
Total, income section 1	**455 366 000**	**22 056 700**	**477 422 700**
2. General income	52 500 600	(15 720 100)	36 780 500

Income section	*Amount approved in resolution 66/248 B*	*Increase/ (decrease)*	*Revised estimates*
	(United States dollars)		
3. Services to the public	(115 400)	(2 343 900)	(2 459 300)
Total, income sections 2 and 3	**52 385 200**	**(18 064 000)**	**34 321 200**
Grand total	**507 751 200**	**3 992 700**	**511 743 900**

C

Financing of the appropriations for the year 2013

The General Assembly,

Resolves that, for the year 2013:

1. Budget appropriations totalling 2,819,406,700 United States dollars and consisting of 2,576,149,800 dollars, being half of the appropriation initially approved for the biennium 2012-2013 in its resolution 66/248 A of 24 December 2011, and 243,256,900 dollars, being the increase approved in resolution A above, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 3.1 and 3.2 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations,[1] as follows:

(a) 8,128,600 dollars consisting of:

(i) 26,192,600 dollars, being half of the estimated income other than staff assessment income approved for the biennium in its resolution 66/248 B of 24 December 2011;

(ii) Offset by 18,064,000 dollars, being the decrease in income other than staff assessment income approved for the biennium in resolution B above;

(b) 2,811,278,100 dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with its resolution 67/238 of 24 December 2012;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of 262,996,100 dollars, consisting of:

(a) 227,683,000 dollars, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved by the Assembly in its resolution 66/248 B;

(b) 22,056,700 dollars, being the estimated increase in income from staff assessment approved by the Assembly in resolution B above;

(c) 13,256,400 dollars, being the increase in income from staff assessment for the biennium 2010-2011, compared with the revised estimates approved by the Assembly in its resolution 66/245 B of 24 December 2011.

[1] ST/SGB/2003/7 and Amend.1.

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United Nations common system

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Justin **Kisoka** (United Republic of Tanzania)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "United Nations common system" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 16th and 22nd meetings, on 26 November and 24 December 2012. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/67/SR.16 and 22).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission for 2012 (A/67/30 and Corr.1);

(b) Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly concerning the administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 2012 (A/C.5/67/3);

(c) Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/67/573).

II. Consideration of draft decision A/C.5/67/L.14

4. At its 22nd meeting, on 24 December, the Committee had before it a draft decision entitled "United Nations common system" (A/C.5/67/L.14), submitted by

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the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Peru.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/67/L.14 without a vote (see para. 6).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

United Nations common system

The General Assembly, having considered the report of the International Civil Service Commission for 2012,[1] requests the Commission to maintain the current New York post adjustment multiplier to 31 January 2013, with the understanding that the normal operation of the post adjustment system would resume on 1 February 2013.

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/67/30 and Corr.1).

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Agenda item 75 (a)
Oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 20 December 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

By virtue of General Assembly resolution 65/37 B of 4 April 2011, a workshop was held in Belgium from 27 to 29 June 2012 under the auspices of the United Nations in support of the first phase of the first assessment cycle of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects.

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of that workshop (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as documents of the General Assembly under agenda item 75 (a).

(*Signed*) Jan **Grauls**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 20 December 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

Final report of the workshop held under the auspices of the United Nations in support of the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects

Brussels, 27 to 29 June 2012

I. Background

1. Following the recommendations made at the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/231, a workshop for the North Atlantic, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea was held from 27 to 29 June 2012 at the Egmont Palace in Brussels, under the auspices of the United Nations, in support of the Regular Process.

2. The workshop was conducted in close cooperation among the host country, the European Union and the secretariat of the Regular Process, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat. It was organized with the cooperation and support of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It proceeded in accordance with the agenda (see annex 1).[a] A list of participants is contained in annex 2 and a literature list is included in annex 8.

II. Proceedings of the workshop

Agenda items 1 to 5: opening of the workshop, organization of the workshop and adoption of the agenda

3. The workshop was opened by Mr. Marijn Rabaut, North Sea Adviser for the Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economy, Consumer Affairs and the North Sea, Belgium. The speaker mentioned the importance of the Regular Process and protection and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources, and wished the participants a successful workshop.

4. The host country nominated Ms. Lorna Inniss, Joint Coordinator of the Group of Experts of the Regular Process, and Ms. Sophie Mirgaux, representative of the Belgian Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and the Environment as Co-Chairs of the workshop. A team of rapporteurs was appointed, consisting of Ms. Trine Christiansen (European Environment Agency), Mr. Wouter

[a] The presentations made at the workshop and annexes mentioned in the present report are available from http://regularprocess.iode.org.

Rommens (Consultant, United Nations Environment Programme/GRID-Arendal), and Ms. Saskia Van Gaever (Group of Experts).

5. The objectives of the regional workshops were explained by the Co-Chairs. As recommended by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Regular Process in February 2011, the regional workshops are devised as a key mechanism by which the first global integrated marine assessment will be accomplished and States will enhance their assessment capacity. Workshops are also intended to facilitate dialogue between the Group of Experts of the Regular Process and representatives and experts from States and relevant intergovernmental organizations. The first workshop was held in Santiago in September 2011. The second workshop was held in Sanya, China, in February 2012.

6. Pursuant to the guidelines for workshops, participants in the workshop were asked to provide beforehand contributions on the information listed in its appendix I. An analysis of the existing marine assessments in Europe was conducted by Mr. Frédéric Brochier, UNESCO/IOC Consultant, and was considered a very important information and basis document (annex 3).

7. The workshop was held in the format of presentations by invited experts, followed by discussions in the plenary setting on the presentations, as well as work in working groups, reporting back to the plenary.

8. The workshop adopted its agenda as set out in annex 1.

Agenda item 6.1: background of the Regular Process

9. The background of the Regular Process was introduced to participants at the workshop.

The Regular Process and the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of the General Assembly (Ms. Annebeth Rosenboom, Senior Legal Officer, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea)

10. The rationale, history, mandate, institutional arrangements and next steps of the Regular Process were explained. In 2002, States at the World Summit on Sustainable Development recommended the creation of a regular process for these purposes. The preparatory phase of the Regular Process was from 2002 to 2005, followed by the start-up phase from 2005 to 2009. In 2009 and 2010, the framework, first cycle and modalities of the Regular Process were developed. From 2010 to 2012, the first phase of the first cycle began, under the oversight and guidance of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole, to develop the strategy for the first global integrated marine assessment, which will be produced during the second phase of the first cycle, from 2013 to 2014.

11. The institutional arrangements, in addition to the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole, include the following:

(a) Bureau of the Regular Process: three Member States from each regional group of the General Assembly, with one Member State from each regional group and one Co-Chair needed for a quorum;

(b) Group of Experts of the Regular Process: up to five experts nominated by each regional group. The Group of Experts has designated two of its members to act as joint coordinators;

(c) Pool of experts: much larger body of experts, which will consist of more than 1,000 individual experts nominated, according to the agreed criteria, by Member States through each regional group.

12. It was important to understand the pressures and difficulties in this work and the need for capacity-building and transfer of technology. Financial constraints were being faced by States to support the process, and some alterations had already been made to the working modality according to available resources.

Agenda items 6.2 to 6.6: Framework of the first cycle of the Regular Process

13. A series of presentations was given on various aspects of the Regular Process, including capacity-building for marine assessments.

Taking forward the world ocean assessment I (Mr. Alan Simcock, Group of Experts)

14. Mr. Simcock emphasized the aims, scope and desired outcome of the workshop. The main points in the subsequent discussion were:

(a) This first world ocean assessment will provide an overall map of human activities, pressures and environmental problems that can be used by specialized agencies to set their direction and achieve their goals;

(b) Two important issues will be scale and integration. The Regular Process should build on management-based integrated assessments. It will be necessary to describe the different ecosystem components and to scale these up to the global level;

(c) It is clear that capacity-building for assessments is considered a crucial part of the process by the developing countries;

(d) There is a general concern that the outline of the first assessment is not that "ecosystem-friendly";

(e) How will the extensive first assessment be presented to and used by the high-level policymakers, by directors of banks, by the private sector, etc.?

Global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment (world ocean assessment): outline of the first integrated assessment report (Mr. Peter Harris, Group of Experts)

15. Mr. Harris presented the outline of the first report. This version had undergone thorough discussion and had finally been approved by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole in April 2012. The underlying approach was to be the Driving Forces — Pressures — State — Impact — Responses (DPSIR). The outline is divided into seven parts: (a) summary for decision makers; (b) context of the assessment; (c) ocean ecosystem services; (d) cross-cutting issue — food security and safety; (e) other human activities; (f) biodiversity and habitats; (g) overall evaluations.

16. It was clearly explained that the first report will make no evaluation of existing assessments. However, if the aim is to produce a fully integrated assessment, the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole has accepted that the environment, the economy and/or society have been significantly affected by regulatory measures. The first world ocean assessment will therefore identify environmental, economic and/or

social consequences of policy interventions, without expressing a view on the policies themselves.

Method of work and guidance for authors (Mr. Chul Park, Group of Experts)

17. The presentation provided information on the assessment team; the types of input from members of the Group of Experts and the pool of experts; the selection of drafters; the sequence of inputs by drafters, consultants, peer reviewers and the Group of Experts; and guidance for contributors.

18. The guidance for contributors will be finalized as soon as possible and will help all involved parties to move in the same direction and to provide a transparent process. It will cover the kinds of information that should be used in the assessment; the preference for publicly available, peer-reviewed information; the safeguards for information that has not been peer-reviewed; how to deal with divergent views, uncertainty and risk; and the need to ensure proper citation of sources used and to disclose any conflict of interest. The guidance will also cover approaches to integration and a style sheet. All authors would act in their personal capacity as independent experts and not as representatives of a Government or any other authority or organization.

19. In the subsequent discussion, the following suggestions were made:

(a) To explain in detail the use of the DPSIR framework in the first assessment;

(b) To add some consideration on the role of an integrated assessment in chapter 2;

(c) To add some case examples of implications of cumulative pressures in chapter 46;

(d) To increase the connectivity among chapters, for instance, through the ecosystem services chapters;

(e) To describe tourism as a sector exploiting ecosystem services;

(f) To use as much as possible quantified data in order to maximize confidence levels.

20. The following general concerns were explained:

(a) There is an urgent need for experts from Eastern Europe. It should be possible to contact them via the Coastal and Marine Union (EUCC) network;

(b) The Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole decided that the control and guidance of the Regular Process will be in the hands of the States. Ministries of Foreign Affairs can nominate national experts, experts from international organizations and experts from other States to be members of the pool of experts. Nominations should be sent to the Permanent Missions in New York. Personal history forms are available from http://www.un.org/Depts/los/global_reporting/Personal_History_Form.doc. The list of appointed experts can be found at http://www.un.org/Depts/los/global_reporting/Pool%20of%20experts%20Chart.pdf;

(c) Members of the Group of Experts in charge of leading the drafting of chapters will informally contact specialized agencies or organizations to supply them with data or advice;

(d) The question was raised as to whether results will be presented per region or as one worldwide assessment. The approach will be mixed throughout the assessment report and will depend on the topic of the chapter. For instance, land-based inputs cannot be evaluated without a regional description. Other subjects, for example, whales or sea turtles, will be handled only on a global level;

(e) This first assessment will be based only on existing, available assessments. The Group of Experts has neither the mandate nor the resources to go back to original data. This first assessment is labelled as a benchmark or baseline against which the results of future assessments will be measured. The report will address how marine assessments can be improved in the various regions. An important goal will be to give clearer guidance on how major intergovernmental organizations can change their practice to improve marine ecosystem management.

Agenda item 8: overview of existing regional assessments and presentation of regional programmes

Information and assessments from the United States of America (Mr. Jake Rice and Mr. Andrew Rosenberg, Group of Experts)

21. Mr. Rosenberg presented on existing marine assessments from the United States side of the North-West Atlantic. He first explained that the United States National Coastal Condition Report looks primarily at water quality all around the country, but also at sediment quality, the benthic index and the fish tissue contaminant index. This report contains quantitative data. The United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration publishes extensive information on fishing, including stock status, fishing gear and stock evolution. Results of research vessel surveys (Northeast Fisheries Science Center monitoring stations) analyse fish stocks and hydrographic information which is compiled in annual reports. Regional assessments (North-East region assessment) deal with environmental and ecosystem surveys; protected species assessments exist as well. Additionally, socioeconomic assessments were carried out on issues such as the economic importance of certain types of fisheries, evaluation of the social capital of fisheries, assessment of job satisfaction and environmental impact assessments. A national ocean economics programme (including a database) was also developed.

22. Mr. Rice presented on assessments in the Canadian North-West Atlantic Ocean. Canada conducts a number of different types of assessments, such as water quality monitoring (focused in main harbours), mandatory compliance monitoring (for specific industries only), physical oceanographic monitoring, biotic monitoring, satellite monitoring stations, fish and invertebrate assessments and Aichi Biodiversity Target reporting. Most regions have annual state of the ocean reports. Socioeconomic information is compiled in marine economy statistics, fisheries databases and marine transportation databases. Integration of the results is partially taken care of in ecosystem overview and assessment reports, ecosystem status and trends reports and the health of the ocean reports. Federal programmes are conducted by Fisheries and Oceans Canada or Environment Canada, and methods are standardized.

Overview of existing marine assessments in Europe (North-East Atlantic, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea) (Mr. Frédéric Brochier, Consultant, UNESCO/IOC)

23. Mr. Brochier presented the very broad and detailed report on the existing marine assessments in Europe that he had prepared for UNESCO/IOC (annex 3). The report makes an inventory of recent assessments (including in-depth coverage of the Mediterranean and Black Seas) and proposes new assessments where gaps were distinguished.

24. The report envisages the inventory and suggests new and recent marine assessments that may be relevant for the regional Regular Process for Europe. This inventory uses the GRAMED database and may, at the same time, contribute to the update of the database. GRAMED has turned out to be a meaningful informative tool to support marine assessment-related activities. Most assessments are regional, and national assessments are harder to access (including because of language issues). The report also provides insight into the evolution over the past five years and includes a first attempt to provide a gap analysis across the four regional European seas (most information being on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, with the Black Sea lagging behind). Regional assessments are made available by the OSPAR Commission, the Black Sea Commission, the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) and UNEP/MAP Plan Bleu. Regional seas conventions have regular assessments. The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) of the European Union will be an important contribution. Global, supra-regional assessments carried out include reports from the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), the Marine Board of the European Science Foundation, the European Environment Agency (EEA) and UNEP. However, considering the considerable differences between regions in terms of the quality, quantity and availability of information, socioeconomic setting and environmental conditions, the achievement of comparability is particularly challenging.

25. In the light of the information provided, the following commonalities between assessments and broad weaknesses in the past five years can nevertheless be identified:

(a) No assessment can be considered fully exhaustive since assessments typically capture a particular understanding of complex issues at a certain time. The capacity to produce and update thematic (narrow) assessment reports on a regular basis is therefore of key importance. The regional seas conventions (OSPAR, Helsinki, Barcelona and Bucharest Conventions) gave rise to regional action plans that set forth specific goals and targets for regional seas and produce regular assessment mechanisms;

(b) Assessment capacity is generally strong throughout Europe and many high-quality updated assessments have been produced recently. Integrated (broad) assessments are available for the four regional seas, reflecting progress in addressing more deeply the effects of multiple stressors combining global and regional scales;

(c) Most of the assessments surveyed had stated objectives, while a clear conceptual framework of the assessment approach was often not specified;

(d) Assessments generally clearly identify main drivers of human development and associated pressures that, along with natural processes, affect the state and trends of the marine environment. However, fewer still fully incorporate multiple pressures from the anthropogenic use of the marine resources and related cross-effects. Thematic assessments (pressure-based) are prevailing and quantitative impact assessments of multiple human threats and related impacts on marine habitats have rarely been conducted at the regional level. Regional assessments of human-driven impacts may consider that threats on habitats do not act in isolation;

(e) An ecosystem approach to the management of the marine environment has received considerable attention in recent years. However, the integration level of socioeconomic issues still appears to be weak despite some recent progress;

(f) Assessment of the impacts of human activities is still based too heavily on qualitative information. In particular, gaps in the knowledge relating to biodiversity and habitats appear to be a major constraint;

(g) A major challenge facing the regional assessment practice is the lack of information on both cumulative and synergistic effects. For instance, climate variations and ecosystem perturbations are both key threatening processes driving the regional loss in biodiversity. Yet, too little is known about synergistic effects on biological populations owing to the complexity of underlying processes;

(h) The report states that, in order to move forward, more regional comparability is needed to reduce the lack of comparable data, add cumulative effects and clarify the definition of assessment in a regional context.

26. Representatives from HELCOM were interested in knowing how to add assessments to GRAMED. Partners in the PEGASO project added that an assessment on the Mediterranean and Black Seas will be prepared by March 2013, mainly to support the ICES protocol for the Mediterranean.

Assessments of the marine and coastal environment in the Mediterranean (Mr. Michael Angelidis, UNEP/MAP)

27. Mr. Angelidis gave an overview of the history and goals of the Mediterranean Action Plan and of the Barcelona Convention and the Protocols thereto. Both have an important assessment component and build their work on the ecosystem approach. Initially the target was mainly pollution, but more recently, assessments have been made on biodiversity and marine protected areas, maritime traffic and accidents, sustainable development, integrated coastal zone management and cleaner production and consumption.

28. The initial assessment of the ecosystem approach (ECAP) is participatory, peer-reviewed and scheduled for 2012. It will identify priorities, determine available information and identify gaps in research and monitoring, including economic value. At their 17th Conference, in 2012, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention decided on a socioeconomic analysis, which has as an overall objective of elaborating a common understanding and fostering a broad appropriation by Mediterranean riparian countries of the social and economic dimensions involved in the ECAP implementation. Monitoring is conducted on the state of the marine environment and trends, nutrients, eutrophication, hazardous substances in sediment and biota.

29. Additional recently published assessments in the Mediterranean region concern food security and food safety, human activities (including shipping and tourism) affecting the marine environment, maritime traffic, accidents, sustainable development, integrated coastal zone management, cleaner production and consumption. The goal is to build synergies between ECAP and both MSFD and the Regular Process.

Socioeconomic dimension (for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment) (Mr. Paulo Augusto Nunes, International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (ICSEM))

30. Mr. Nunes gave a presentation on natural capital accounting. The socioeconomic dimension of marine biodiversity consists of three pillars: recognizing value (a feature of all human societies and communities); demonstrating value (in economic/monetary terms to support decision-making); and capturing value (introduce mechanisms that incorporate the values of ecosystems into decision-making). The presentation showed that oceans and European regional seas are responsible for the provision of a wide range of goods and services and are therefore a source of socioeconomic value, whether or not they enter the marketplace. Mr. Nunes stated that conventional measures of national economic performance (for example, growth in gross domestic product (GDP)) fail to reflect these natural capital assets and their benefits flows.

31. All countries rely on a system of national accounts, but some information is missing or invisible: depletion and degradation of marine natural capital, offshore oil and gas and minerals, seagrass coverage, fish stocks, marine genetic materials, the water column, environmental degradation, coastal pollution, loss of coastal tourism productivity, ecosystem services, carbon storage (blue carbon), coastal flood mitigation, marine cultural heritage and seascapes. Better indicators for monitoring sustainable development and long-term growth are needed, as well as better management of natural capital for growth and poverty reduction (especially in the context of the socioeconomic diversity of the Mediterranean Sea). Questions that need to be answered include, inter alia, how to weigh trade-offs among competing users, for example the transport industry, the offshore oil and gas industry, fishermen and coastal tourism; how much should be invested in natural capital, such as marine protected areas; how to make ecotourism work for the poor; and how to balance marine spatial planning, including tourism, fisheries and other ecosystem services like carbon storage or water quality.

32. The United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA), developed over the past 20 years, is a comprehensive accounting framework that links the use of natural capital by the economy and the impact of the economy on natural capital. It establishes agreed methodology for material natural resources, but more work is needed for the "more difficult to measure" natural capital, namely ecosystems.

33. In partnership with the World Bank, ICSEM is working to implement natural capital accounting in countries along the North and South shores; incorporate natural capital accounts in policy analysis and marine spatial development planning; increase scientific credibility by developing a methodology for ecosystem accounting for SEEA with natural scientists; and promote the global adoption of natural capital accounting beyond the pilot countries. Experience in the field of ocean ecosystems is nevertheless lacking.

34. Participants agreed that there is a clear interest in this type of approach as a way to go beyond the traditional framework and discussed the links with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), Eurostat and MSFD. It was also noted that this methodology may be implemented in small island developing States.

Activities of HELCOM in assessing the Baltic Sea (Ms. Maria Laamanen, HELCOM)

35. Ms. Laamanen gave a brief overview of the Contracting Parties to the Helsinki Convention and their tasks. HELCOM is the governing body for this Convention. According to HELCOM, the Baltic Sea has both natural and monetary value. In 2007, the HELCOM Baltic Sea action plan was adopted at the ministerial level. It uses the ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities; sets ecological goals and objectives; adopts measures and actions for eutrophication, hazardous substances, maritime activities, biodiversity and nature conservation, and national implementation programmes; and has a specific section addressing the development of thematic integrated assessment tools and methodologies. From 2003 to 2007, HELCOM performed the HELCOM initial holistic assessment of the ecosystem health of the Baltic Sea, which gives an overview of the various assessments and indicator factsheets relating to the status of the Baltic Sea, its ecosystem health, anthropogenic pressures (via the Baltic Sea pressure index) and protected areas (10 per cent is protected, but ecological coherence has not yet been reached), and provides an economic analysis. It serves as a baseline for assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of the measures of the HELCOM Baltic Sea action plan in order to determine how far we are from reaching good environmental status.

Quality status report 2010 (Mr. Stephen Malcolm, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas), United Kingdom)

36. Mr. Malcolm gave an overview of OSPAR's objectives, principles, geographic maritime area and contracting parties. He gave a detailed explanation about the OSPAR Commission's quality status report (launched at the Ministerial Meeting held in 2010 in Bergen, Norway), which includes an analysis of the hydrodynamics, chemistry, habitats and biota; the impact of humans over space and time against this background of natural variability; and the cumulative and relative impact of all the human pressures on the marine environment. It also includes an evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures taken, identifies gaps and priorities for action and serves as a basis for further implementation of the ecosystem approach. It aims to cover, as far as possible, the initial assessment requirements of the European Union MSFD. After detailing the key findings of the report, Mr. Malcolm explained the various phases that had been undertaken in order to arrive at the report (preparation and groundwork, development, compilation and drafting, stakeholder consultation, scientific peer review, publication, launch of the report) and the goals it reached (recommendations for policy revision, pressures dropped, fisheries managed more sustainably, species protected, etc.).

What is ICES and what can ICES provide to the Regular Process? (Mr. Jörn Schmidt, ICES)

37. Mr. Schmidt gave an overview of what ICES is and what it can provide to the Regular Process. He illustrated that ICES is a relevant, responsive, sound and credible international scientific community concerning marine ecosystems and their relation to humanity. ICES aims to ensure that the best available science is accessible to decision makers in order for them to make informed choices on the sustainable use of the marine environment and ecosystems, including on oceanography, contaminants, phytoplankton, zooplankton, fish, mammals and seabirds, integrated physical-biological modelling, economic-ecological modelling, maritime systems analysis, marine spatial planning, stock assessment methods, biodiversity science and advice, climate change and MSFD. ICES has memorandums of understanding with the European Union, the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC), the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO), the OSPAR Commission and HELCOM and collaborates, inter alia, with the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES), ICSEM, UNESCO/IOC, the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. ICES covers 200 fish stocks and has studied over 100 years of catch statistics, published status reports on several issues and conducted integrated ecosystem assessments in the Baltic Sea, the North Sea, the western waters and the North-West Atlantic. Additionally, ICES has a specific working group on data and information management and provides training programmes.

38. Participants concluded that ICES compiles, archives and makes available to the public a vast amount of information.

Agenda item 9: presentation of the European Union Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Marine Strategy Framework Directive: initial assessment and its links to the Regular Process (Mr. David Connor, European Commission, Directorate-General for the Environment)

39. Mr. Connor presented on the MSFD initial assessment and its link with the Regular Process. The overall objective of MSFD is to achieve or maintain good environmental status (GES) of all European Union marine waters by 2020 and the adoption of an ecosystem-based and integrated approach to the management of all human activities that have an impact on the marine environment.

40. In order to determine what GES is, a number of descriptors are defined, such as biological diversity, absence of the presence of non-indigenous species, commercial fish and shellfish, food webs, eutrophication, seafloor integrity, hydrography, contaminants, and contaminants in seafood, litter and energy, including underwater noise. The initial assessment will describe the characteristics and status of the marine waters; provide a pressures and impacts analysis, an economic and social analysis, an ecosystem characteristics analysis and a uses and activities analysis; and study the cost of degradation. The main steps of MSFD are the initial assessment of the current environmental status of European Union marine waters, the determination of GES, the establishment of environmental targets and associated indicators, a monitoring programme for ongoing assessment and regular

updating of targets, a programme of measures to achieve or maintain GES and a review of the various steps.

41. Mr. Connor stated that there are some key areas of convergence between MSFD and the Regular Process: the ecosystem approach is central in MSFD and in part III of the Regular Process outline; descriptors 3, 4 and 8 under MSFD are relevant to part IV (food security and food safety) of the Regular Process outline; assessments of impacts of activities under MSFD could feed into part V of the Regular Process outline; broad and predominant habitat types are assessed under MSFD (annex 3, table 1) and the Regular Process in a similar way; throughout MSFD, attention is given to economic and social factors, as in the Regular Process, and reflections on the costs of environmental degradation can help contribute to chapter 47. Nevertheless, there are also gaps and differences in approach with regard to the geographical coverage and the subdivision of the content (Regular Process — sector by sector ("individual" pressures and impacts) versus MSFD — pressure by pressure (cumulative pressure across activities)).

42. Participants agreed that the MSFD initial assessment will be an extremely useful and helpful input to the Regular Process. The challenge will be to synthesize the amount of information in a comprehensive and correct, yet digestible, manner.

Agenda item 10: overview of the existing assessments in the region

43. Mr. Alan Simcock, Group of Experts, gave an overview of the information and assessments in the region (North Atlantic, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea) presented on the first day of the workshop and his first analysis based on the following:

(a) It is clear that there is a great wealth of information. Significant effort has already gone into assessing the state of the oceans and seas in the area. This means that the extra expenditure of the Regular Process will be relatively modest. He stressed the importance of ICES in relation to fisheries and listed GRAMED as an important starting point;

(b) With regard to the assessments done in the United States, Mr. Simcock was struck by the thoroughness of the economic material of the traditional kind. He stressed the need to understand the metadata;

(c) With regard to Canada, he highlighted the diverse set of problems the country has to address and the need to develop the existing information;

(d) The IOC report is extremely comprehensive, covers enormous amounts of information and will be of great use to the Regular Process;

(e) Major progress has been made in the Mediterranean, mainly on the northern, but also on the southern shore. Capacity-building will be of great importance to this area;

(f) The ICSEM presentation covered completely new territory and the question as to what extent the ideas on environmental accounting could be integrated into the Regular Process. The first round of the Regular Process might be too soon;

(g) HELCOM has taken forward a whole range of interesting issues and assessments, which have to be looked at carefully;

(h) OSPAR shows how a wider range of issues can be covered and how this can be underpinned by detailed work;

(i) ICES has an amazing depth of data for three of the five regions, which shows that the Regular Process will have to think carefully about data management. ICES also has a role to play with regard to capacity-building;

(j) Within the European Union, MSFD has been developing alongside the Regular Process. The convergence will definitely be beneficial.

44. Mr. Simcock discerned six action points: (a) there is a need to update GRAMED with the Regular Process information; (b) there is a need to check the various assessments against the outline; (c) it is necessary to determine which assessments are relevant for which chapter; (d) it will be necessary to decide how to achieve integration; (e) the Regular Process needs to reflect on data management and data access (need for transparency and guidance to users); (f) capacity-building remains important.

Agenda items 11 to 18: working groups

45. The summaries from the three working groups are as follows:

A. Working Group 1: State of the Environment (Physical/Chemical/Biological Science) *(Coordinator: Mr. Peter Harris, Rapporteur: Ms. Saskia Van Gaever)*

A1. In addition to the list of assessments compiled by Frédéric Brochier, several others were mentioned and emphasized in a summary table, which is provided in annex 4.

A2. Some overarching conclusions were made at the beginning of the presentation of the working group's results:

(a) The general reports presented by the regional programmes on the first workshop day, namely national reports for MSFD, the Water Framework Directive, the Habitat and Bird Directive, the OSPAR quality status report 2010 and the ICES cooperative reports, will be of very important value for several chapters of the global oceans assessment;

(b) There is a need to include a definition of the concept "ecosystem services" in the world ocean assessment;

(c) It would be very useful to include an extended glossary explaining the concepts and technical terms;

(d) It will be important to have a cross-check and as much compatibility as possible between the "ocean" chapter in the next Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report and the world ocean assessment, and vice versa for the "climate" information;

(e) Some important topics are missing in the current outline but should be addressed: (i) description of the status of alien (invasive) species (alien species are currently included only in chapter 17B relating to shipping, but there are also other sources of the introduction of alien species); (ii) description of the status of pollution and hazardous substances; (iii) description of the status of debris and marine litter;

(f) An additional list of assessments in the Baltic Sea is provided in annex 9.

B. Working Group 2: Pressures and Impacts, including Human Activities

(Coordinator: Mr. Jake Rice, Rapporteur: Ms. Trine Christiansen)

B1. The results of this working group are presented in annex 5. An additional list of assessments in the Baltic Sea is provided in annex 9.

C. Working Group 3: Socioeconomic Aspects *(Coordinator: Mr. Alan Simcock, Rapporteur: Mr. Wouter Rommens)*

C1. The results of this working group are presented in annex 6. Annex 7 presents additional European Union-based information provided by the European Environment Agency.

Agenda item 19: identification of knowledge gaps

46. The identification of knowledge gaps was discussed during the presentation of the working group's results.

Assessing the health of the world's oceans: an ocean health index to assess global marine social-ecological systems (additional presentation by Mr. Andrew Rosenberg, Group of Experts)

47. Until now, there has been no consensus on what determines ocean health and no common metric to measure it. The ocean health index focuses on goals articulated in four decades of ocean treaties and high-level national and intergovernmental reports. Using indicators that measure the intensity of the most urgent ocean stressors, including climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, habitat degradation, invasive species, loss of biodiversity, pollution and eutrophication, the ocean health index will measure the status and trends of ocean health and its components. The index will also assess trends in remedial actions taken to conserve marine habitats. Finally, the index will relate trends in ocean health to benefits provided to people and human well-being.

Agenda item 21: plan for short-term and mid-term capacity-building for the region and global perspective

Sustainable seas: marine assessment capacity-building in a global perspective (Mr. Wouter Rommens, UNEP/GRID-Arendal)

48. This presentation provided insight into marine assessment capacity-building from a global perspective. Mr. Rommens presented GRID-Arendal, a non-profit, administratively independent institution founded in 1989 by the Norwegian Ministry of Environment to support UNEP and other United Nations agencies. The mission of GRID-Arendal is to create environmental knowledge enabling positive change by organizing and transforming available environmental data into credible, science-based information products delivered through innovative communication tools and capacity-building services targeting relevant stakeholders. Through the UNEP Shelf Programme, GRID-Arendal assisted more than 70 developing States in making their claim for the determination of their extended continental shelves to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. Through a public-private partnership, GRID-Arendal managed to become the most comprehensive global geospatial and metadata inventory of marine geophysical and geological data. It also provides training. Its sustainable seas programme trains in ecosystem-based management of

the exclusive economic zone and has projects with North-South as well as South-South expertise exchange. GRID-Arendal sees marine assessments as an important tool to provide relevant, credible and useful information to policymakers and decision makers and to the public, raise awareness on environmental issues, support evidence-based environmental management decisions and identify gaps. A state of the marine environment web platform was also created and is in a pilot phase.

49. Mr. Rommens clarified that the sustainable seas programme has a direct and an indirect link with the Regular Process. At the Regular Process workshop held in Sanya, China, a statement on capacity-building was adopted and a decision was taken to hold a capacity-building workshop in Bangkok from 17 to 19 September 2012 to strengthen and promote regional cooperation towards the Regular Process; to assist, as an initial attempt, in capacity-building of the member countries of the North-West Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP), the Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) and the Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC) to conduct the integrated marine assessments; and to contribute to the Regular Process through the provision of an initial "regional trial assessment" and of a new regional methodology for multidisciplinary marine assessments. Indirectly, GRID-Arendal contributes to the Regular Process by building capacity on assessments of the impacts of the offshore oil industry under the Abidjan Convention. GRID-Arendal has templates for the development of marine assessments (pressures, data handling, output, outreach and communication, and policy relevance.

50. Participants were very interested in the various capacity-building projects and schemes.

Agenda items 22 and 23: presentation on data standardization

Data standardization and data access (Mr. Peter Pissierssens, UNESCO/IOC-International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange (IODE))

51. After an introduction on IODE, Mr. Pissierssens showed participants, through concrete examples, what the use and necessity of standards is. He linked the importance of standards with quality and quality control and quality management frameworks. IODE has published over 60 manuals on quality control and standardization. Mr. Pissierssens illustrated the importance of standardization and quality management for the Regular Process and warned that this work will still have to be done since, for existing assessments, metadata are not always available and data provenance and quality are not always known. Mr. Pissierssens also explained about the IODE ocean data portal, which facilitates and promotes the exchange and dissemination of marine data and services and provides the full range of processes, including data discovery, access and visualization. The presentation raised questions with regard to the accessibility of metadata (how to enforce policies) and intellectual property rights.

52. The participants agreed that data standardization, accessibility and storage will be of the utmost importance for the quality of the Regular Process.

Agenda item 25: conclusion and recommendations

Summary of proceedings

53. Mr. Alan Simcock presented a short overview of the output of the workshop. He highlighted the following points:

(a) The workshop had two aims: to bring out what data is available for the assessment of the North Atlantic, the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea from the environmental, economic and social points of view; and to start a dialogue between those charged with carrying out the first global integrated marine assessment and the regional experts;

(b) Both aims had been substantially achieved. The summaries presented by the working groups showed that they had identified a large range of material that would be essential for the assessment work. Working Group 2 had not had sufficient coverage to use this approach in full but had illuminated very clearly the approach that will be needed to analyse pressures and impacts and relate them to other material;

(c) The output of the workshop would provide an invaluable guide to the data, showing what periods it covered and where it could be accessed;

(d) The material identified would thus be very helpful in developing the frameworks of the chapters within the approved outline and the issues identified in the outline within each chapter. Developing these frameworks would be an early task for the Group of Experts, in collaboration with the lead drafters for individual chapters or groups of chapters;

(e) Starting the dialogue between regional experts and the Group of Experts of the Regular Process was not enough in itself. It was necessary to find means to take that dialogue forward. The website of the Regular Process, when it was eventually started, would provide one such means. Other, less formal, ways might also be useful.

54. Subsequent discussion touched upon the following questions:

(a) *Should the North Atlantic, the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea be treated as a single region?* The general opinion was that the enclosed and semi-enclosed seas to the east of the Atlantic all had specific features, which meant that they needed to be considered separately. It would be confusing to seek to apply general conclusions to them as a whole. Whether the North Atlantic could be treated as a single region depended very much on the approach to the exposition in the assessment of large ocean areas: either treating it as a single area or dividing it east and west were possible. It would be important, however, to keep in mind the need for simplification: the world ocean assessment needed to deliver a clear set of messages;

(b) *How might drafting teams best work together?* There was general agreement that the website of the Regular Process would be central to this work, and that the sooner this was available the better. The guidance for contributors should make clear the role of the lead member of the Group of Experts and the lead drafter in ensuring that all members of each drafting team were fully involved. There was wide support for enabling drafting teams to meet for face-to-face discussions;

(c) *How should the transfer of skills be managed?* There was general agreement that capacity-building was needed within the area covered by the workshop, as well as the region providing a source of knowledge for other regions. Transfers of skills within the region were needed both from north to south (particularly within the Mediterranean) and from west to east;

(d) *How could partnerships be developed?* There was general agreement that it was important to involve both the regional seas organizations and the regional

fisheries management bodies. Steps should be taken to keep them collectively informed of progress.

55. The Co-Chairs indicated that they would revise the draft in the light of those comments and any further comments that were received and, with the aid of the other members of the Group of Experts who were present, establish a final summary report.

Agenda item 26: means of communication and follow-up of the results of the workshop

56. Mr. Peter Harris gave a report on the work in hand to provide a website for the Regular Process. The website is aimed at State representatives as well as researchers and the general public. It was created as a dynamic, attractive and comprehensive portal for users of and contributors to the Regular Process. Currently, the resolution of some technical issues (where the website will be hosted and how the secretariat of the Regular Process can manage it) is awaited to launch it.

57. The participants in the workshop discussed possibilities for improving communications and networking within the North Atlantic, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea on reporting on, and assessment of, the marine environment. Participants stressed the need to make the Regular Process information widely available. A suggestion was made to use social networks to the extent possible. The website will serve as the number one tool for outreach and will need to be kept active and up to date.

58. The flyer for the recruitment of experts for the pool of experts was also showed. It will be important to recruit many quality experts for the pool. Ms. Rosenboom of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea clarified that States have to nominate those experts, via their Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York, but that experts do not necessarily need to have the citizenship of the State that nominates them.

59. Closing remarks were made by Ms. Annebeth Rosenboom, on behalf of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, and by Ms. Sophie Mirgaux, on behalf of the host State.

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Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 20 December 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan recorded for the month of November 2012 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-66786 (E) 040113

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Annex to the letter dated 20 December 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 1-30 November 2012

1. On the borderline of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic:

   Total number of violations — 900

   Total number of shots ~ 3,824

   AK ~ 2,652, PK ~ 580, SVD ~ 455, DSHK ~ 31, RPK ~ 5, Black Arrow ~ 15, Istigal ~ 2, RPG ~ 1, NSVT ~ 30, NSVP ~ 53.[a]

2. On the borderline of the Republic of Armenia (see table below):

   Total number of violations — 79

   Total number of shots ~ 916

   AK ~ 551, PK ~ 296, SVD ~ 56, DSHK ~ 8, RPK ~ 5.[a]

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
1.	1 November	Mehrab	12.40	AK	50
2.	2 November	Movses	00.25	AK	3
3.		Vazashen	20.00	AK	5
4.			20.30	AK	20
5.		N. Karmiraghbyur	23.35	AK	10
6.	4 November	Aygepar	19.35	AK	2
7.		Voskepar	22.20	AK	2
8.		Baghanis	23.10	AK	1
9.	5 November	N. Karmiraghbyur	09.50	AK	6
10.			23.40	AK	50
11.		Chinari	16.45	SVD	5
12.		Berqaber	22.00	AK	10
13.	6 November	N. Karmiraghbyur	17.05	AK	4
14.	7 November	Voskevan	09.55	SVD	1
15.		N. Karmiraghbyur	14.00	AK	8

[a] PK — Kalashnikov machine gun
SVD — 7.9 mm sniper weapon
AK — Kalashnikov rifle
DSHK — 12.7 mm machine gun
RPK — 5.45 mm machine gun
NSVT — 12.7 mm machine gun
NSVP — 12.7 mm machine gun
Istigal — 14.5 mm machine gun
Black Arrow — 12.7 mm sniper weapon
RPG — Rocket-propelled grenade

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
16.		Barekamavan	15.50	SVD	1
17.		Aygepar	18.40	AK	1
18.	7 November	Sarigyugh	19.00	PK	10
19.	8 November	Chinari	13.00	SVD	6
20.		Arevaberd	18.00	AK	50
21.				SVD	10
22.				PK	10
23.		Berqaber	19.00	AK	30
24.	9 November	Aygepar	09.40	AK	1
25.		N. Karmiraghbyur	11.20	AK	1
26.		Movses	13.25	AK	3
27.			23.00	PK	30
28.			23.30	PK	50
29.	10 November	Movses	00.10	PK	12
30.			01.30	AK	6
31.		N. Karmiraghbyur	00.10	AK	3
32.			00.30	AK	2
33.	11 November	N. Karmiraghbyur	18.20	AK	25
34.		Aygepar	19.05	AK	2
35.		Movses	23.05	AK	8
36.	12 November	Movses	19.00	AK	5
37.			23.00	PK	4
38.		Koti	20.50	AK	2
39.		Aygepar	23.00	AK	2
40.	13 November		00.30	AK	100
41.				PK	20
42.		Aygepar	20.35	AK	1
43.		Koti	23.30	AK	4
44.	14 November	Voskepar	12.30	AK	1
45.		Khndzorut	17.35	AK	25
46.				SVD	3
47.		Aygepar	23.15	AK	3
48.	15 November	Aygedzor	02.45	PK	2
49.		Aygepar	10.35	AK	3
50.		Chinari	16.30	SVD	2
51.	15 November	Chinari	18.00	SVD	4
52.	16 November	Baghanis	14.40	SVD	3
53.				AK	1
54.				PK	3
55.		Berdavan	22.15	PK	50

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
56.	17 November	Berqaber	16.00	AK	3
57.				DSHK	1
58.			16.30	AK	30
59.		Khndzorut	18.15	PK	40
60.	19 November	Geghamasar	12.00	PK	
61.		Voskepar	17.40	AK	6
62.	20 November	Barekamavan	18.55	RPK	5
63.	22 November	Movses	21.50	AK	3
64.		Berdavan	22.40	AK	10
65.	23 November	Aygepar	18.00	AK	1
66.	24 November	Aygepar	13.25	AK	6
67.			22.05	AK	6
68.	26 November	Agarak	21.55	PK	25
69.			22.25	PK	20
70.	27 November	Barekamavan	11.35	SVD	5
71.		Berdavan	12.40	PK	20
72.		Barcruni	18.00	SVD	1
73.	28 November	Khndzorut	08.15	AK	15
74.		Agarak	13.30	DSHK	7
75.		Aygepar	17.15	AK	1
76.	29 November	Kiranc	10.30	AK	7
77.		Aygepar	12.45	AK	3
78.	30 November	Chinari	12.30-12.40	SVD	15
79.		Laligyugh	22.20	AK	10